

INTEGRABLE SYSTEMS AND TOPOLOGY OF ISOSPECTRAL MANIFOLDS

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INTRODUCTION

Let us consider a symplectic manifold (X^{2n}, ω) and an integrable system with a Hamiltonian H and involutive integrals $F_1 = H, F_2, \dots, F_n$. Let $X_F \subset X$ be a subset defined by equations $F_1 = k_1, \dots, F_n = k_n$, where k_i are constants. The subset X_F is a submanifold for generic k_1, \dots, k_n . This submanifold is called a level surface of integrals. The well-known Liouville-Arnold theorem [1] says that if X_F is compact and connected, then it is a torus. This makes investigating the topology of X_F trivial. However, it turns out that in some important examples of integrable systems such a submanifold is compact but its topology is quite complicated. This is due to the fact that in these examples X has points where either H is singular or ω is singular or degenerate. In such situations the Liouville-Arnold theorem does not apply. However, sometimes it is possible to define the corresponding flow on the whole submanifold X_F and use it to investigate the topology of X_F .

For example, it is possible if an integrable system has a Lax representation $\frac{dL}{dt} = [L, A]$. It is clear that the corresponding flow is defined on the whole submanifold X_F . In this case this submanifold is an isospectral manifold of Lax matrices L defined by the equations $\text{tr} L^i = k_i$. This leads us to a natural idea to investigate the topology of isospectral manifolds of Lax matrices L using the integrable flows $\frac{dL}{dt} = [L, A]$. It turns out that in some examples the topology of these isospectral manifolds is interesting enough to study it.

1. TOPOLOGY OF THE ISOSPECTRAL VARIETY OF JACOBI MATRICES

The first example of this kind was described in 1984 by Tomei in his paper [2], where the topology of the isospectral variety J_n of Jacobi $n \times n$ -matrices (i.e. real three-diagonal symmetric matrices)

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ b_1 & a_2 & b_2 & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & b_2 & \ddots & \ddots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & a_{n-1} & b_{n-1} \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & b_{n-1} & a_n \end{pmatrix}$$

is investigated. This is a level surface of integrals of the (open) Toda lattice

$$\dot{a}_i = 2(b_i^2 - b_{i-1}^2), \quad i = 1, \dots, n, \quad \dot{b}_i = b_i(a_{i+1} - a_i), \quad i = 1, \dots, n-1, \quad b_0 = b_n = 0.$$

Using the Toda flow Tomei computed the Euler characteristic of this variety

$$(1) \quad \chi(J_n) = (-1)^{n+1} \frac{B_{n+1} 2^{n+1} (2^{n+1} - 1)}{n+1},$$

where B_k denotes the k -th Bernoulli number defined as in [4]. Tomei also described in [2] a CW-complex structure for the quotient of this variety by the action of a discrete symmetry group.

Two years later Fried discovered [3] that the stable and unstable stratifications defined by the Toda flow are cell complexes. Using this fact he found the Betti numbers of this isospectral variety.

Let $\pi \in S_n$ be a permutation. Recall that an interval $[i, i+1]$ such that $\pi(i) < \pi(i+1)$ is called an ascent. The number of permutations of n elements with k ascents is called the Euler number and denoted by $\langle n_k \rangle$, see [4]. This is an important combinatorial object.

Fried proved [3] that the Betti number b_k is equal to $\langle n_k \rangle$. He also described the multiplication in the cohomology ring.

This beautiful combination of a well-known integrable system, a non-trivial topology and combinatorics makes investigating this isospectral variety interesting.

2. TOPOLOGY OF THE ISOSPECTRAL VARIETY OF ZERO-DIAGONAL JACOBI MATRICES

In a recent short communication [5] new results concerning the topology of the isospectral variety of zero-diagonal Jacobi matrices were announced. Let us expose these results in details.

Consider the variety M_k of all $k \times k$ -matrices of the form

$$(2) \quad L = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & c_1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ c_1 & 0 & c_2 & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & c_2 & \ddots & \ddots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & 0 & c_{k-1} \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & c_{k-1} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

with fixed spectrum.

Proposition 1. *a) The eigenvalues of L are of the form 0 (if k is odd), $\pm\lambda_1, \pm\lambda_2, \dots$ b) If all eigenvalues are distinct then M_k is a compact smooth manifold and its topology does not depend on the eigenvalues.*

Proof. Multiplying all even rows and columns of $L - \lambda I$ by -1 , we obtain $-L - \lambda I$. Hence $\det(L - \lambda I) = \det(-L - \lambda I)$; this implies a). The proof of b) is analogous to Tomei's proof of the analogous statement for the isospectral variety of Jacobi matrices [2]. \square

The manifold M_k is a level surface of integrals of the (open) Volterra system

$$\dot{c}_i = \frac{1}{2}c_i(c_{i+1}^2 - c_{i-1}^2), \quad c_0 = c_k = 0.$$

Usually this system is written in terms of the variables $u_i = c_i^2$. It is well-known that the Volterra system can be written in the Lax form $\dot{L} = [L, A(L)]$. It follows that the Volterra flow preserves the spectrum of L , i.e. the Volterra flow is a flow on M_k .

The Volterra system is an integrable system. This was proved in 1974 by Manakov [6] and independently a year later by Kac and van Moerbeke [7]. It is well known that the Volterra system is bi-Hamiltonian, see e.g. [8].

It turns out that from the point of view of topology there are two different cases depending on the parity of k .

Let $P_k(c_1, \dots, c_{k-1}, \lambda) = \det(L - \lambda I)$ be a characteristic polynomial of a $k \times k$ -matrix L of the form (2). For example, $P_2(c_1, \lambda) = \lambda^2 - c_1^2$. Let us say that a set $J \subset \{1, \dots, k-1\}$ is totally disconnected if J does not contain two consecutive integers i and $i+1$. Let $I_0 = 1$ and $I_l = \sum c_{i_1}^2 \dots c_{i_l}^2$, $l \geq 1$, where summation is over all the $i_1 < \dots < i_l$, such that $\{i_1, \dots, i_l\}$ is totally disconnected.

Proposition 2. *a) In the even ($k = 2l$) case*

$$P_{2l}(c_1, \dots, c_{2l-1}, \lambda) = \sum_{i=0}^l (-1)^i \lambda^{2l-2i} I_i.$$

b) In the odd ($k = 2l + 1$) case

$$P_{2l+1}(c_1, \dots, c_{2l}, \lambda) = \sum_{i=0}^l (-1)^{i+1} \lambda^{2l+1-2i} I_i.$$

c) The variety M_k is defined by the equations $I_i = k_i$, $i = 0, \dots, l$, where k_i are constants.

Proof. Expanding $\det(L - \lambda I)$ by the last row and the last column we obtain a recurrent formula

$$P_N(c_1, \dots, c_{N-1}, \lambda) = -\lambda P_{N-1}(c_1, \dots, c_{N-2}, \lambda) - c_{N-1}^2 P_{N-2}(c_1, \dots, c_{N-3}, \lambda).$$

Using this formula and identities $P_1(\lambda) = -\lambda$ and $P_2(c_1, \lambda) = \lambda^2 - c_1^2$ we obtain the statement of the proposition by induction. \square

Let us remark that these formulae for I_i is analogous to those obtained in [9] for the periodic Volterra system.

Proposition 3. *a) In the even ($k = 2l$) case M_k has 2^l isomorphic connected components. Moreover, each component is isomorphic to an isospectral variety of Jacobi matrices.*

b) In the odd ($k = 2l + 1$) case M_k is connected.

c) M_k is compact.

Proof. If $k = 2l$ then $I_l = c_1^2 c_3^2 \dots c_{2l-1}^2 \neq 0$ because all eigenvalues are distinct, see Proposition 1. This implies that M_k has at least 2^l components defined by l values $\text{sgn } c_{2i-1}$, $i = 1, \dots, l$. The proof that each of these components is connected is similar to Tomei's proof that an isospectral variety of Jacobi matrices is connected.

There exists a well-known map, see [10, 11],

$$a_i = \frac{1}{2} c_i (c_{i+1}^2 - c_{i-1}^2), \quad b_i = -\frac{1}{2} c_{2i} c_{2i-1}$$

transforming solutions of the Volterra system into solutions of the Toda lattice. If $k = 2l$ then it is easy to check that this map is an isomorphism between each connected component of M_k and the corresponding isospectral variety of Jacobi matrices. This completes the proof of a).

The proof of b) and c) is similar to Tomei's proof [2] that the isospectral variety of Jacobi matrices is connected and compact. \square

Proposition 3 reduces studying the topology of M_k in the even case to the already known topology of the isospectral variety of Jacobi matrices studied by Tomei and Fried. Let us consider only the odd case.

It is not clear now how to compute the homology groups. The stable and unstable stratifications are not cell complexes in this case, and it is not possible to apply a direct approach similar to Fried's [3]. We should also say that in 1992 Bloch, Brockett and Ratiu [12] used the idea of the double bracket representation to show that the Toda flow is a gradient flow. It was shown in 1998 [13] that the Volterra flow is also a gradient flow. This leads us to the natural idea of finding the homology groups using the Morse complex. Unfortunately we cannot use the Morse complex for computing the homology groups because the stable and unstable stratifications are not transversal to each other. The question of computing the homology groups in the odd case remains open to the best of the author's knowledge. In the present paper we compute the Euler characteristic of M_k using the Volterra flow as it was announced in [5]. The approach is similar to Tomei's [2], but the combinatorics of the equilibrium points of the Volterra flow and their indexes are much more complicated.

Let $K = \frac{1}{4} \text{diag}(1, 2, 3, \dots)$ and $f(L) = \text{tr } KL^2$. It has been shown [13] that the (negative) gradient flow of $f(L)$ with respect to some metric (explicitly constructed in [13]) coincides with the Volterra flow. Let us choose λ_i (see Proposition 1) in such a way that all $\lambda_i > 0$ and $\lambda_i > \lambda_{i+1}$.

Proposition 4. *a) The critical points of $f(L)$ on M_{2l+1} are in one-to-one correspondence with triples $[j, s, \pi]$ consisting of a number j with $0 \leq j \leq l$, an l -tuple $s = (s_1, \dots, s_l)$ with each s_i equal to 0 or 1, and a permutation $\pi \in S_l$.*

b) The index of a critical point corresponding to $[j, s, \pi]$ is equal to the number of indexes $0 \leq i \leq l - 1$ with $i \neq j, j - 1$ and $\pi(i) < \pi(i + 1)$, plus 1 if $j \neq l$.

Proof. The critical points are equilibrium points of the Volterra flow. Using this fact and the explicit polynomial equations $I_i = k_i$ of M_k one can prove by induction that the critical points are exactly those points with exactly l of the $2l$ values c_1, \dots, c_{2l} equal to zero and the additional property that $c_i \neq 0$ implies $c_{i-1} = c_{i+1} = 0$. Looking at spectrum of the corresponding matrices one obtains the description in the statement of the proposition. Let us write c_1, \dots, c_{2l} as an $2l$ -tuple (c_1, \dots, c_{2l}) . The triple $[0, s, \pi]$ corresponds to the critical point

$$(c_1, \dots, c_{2l}) = (0, (-1)^{s_1} \lambda_{\pi(1)}, 0, (-1)^{s_2} \lambda_{\pi(2)}, 0, \dots, (-1)^{s_l} \lambda_{\pi(l)});$$

the triple $[l, s, \pi]$ corresponds to

$$((-1)^{s_1} \lambda_{\pi(1)}, 0, (-1)^{s_2} \lambda_{\pi(2)}, 0, \dots, (-1)^{s_l} \lambda_{\pi(l)}, 0);$$

the triple $[j, s, \pi]$ with $j \neq 0, l$ corresponds to

$$((-1)^{s_1} \lambda_{\pi(1)}, 0, (-1)^{s_2} \lambda_{\pi(2)}, 0, \dots, (-1)^{s_j} \lambda_{\pi(j)}, 0, 0, (-1)^{s_{j+1}} \lambda_{\pi(j+1)}, 0, \dots, (-1)^{s_l} \lambda_{\pi(l)}).$$

This proves a). The formula b) for the index may be obtained by studying the Hessian of $f(L)$. There are two ways to compute the index, but we omit details because both ways are quite long

and technical. The first way is to introduce good local coordinates and calculate the index in a straightforward manner. The second way is the following. Remark that $f(L) = \text{tr } KL^2$ is defined for any $k \times k$ -matrix L . The idea is to consider M_k as a subvariety of an orbit O of the group $GL(k)$ acting on $k \times k$ -matrices by conjugation. One should start by studying the Hessian of the restriction $f|_O$, and then pass to $f|_{M_k}$. \square

Proposition 5. *a) The Euler characteristic of M_{2l+1} is equal to*

$$(3) \quad \chi(M_{2l+1}) = 2^{2l+2}(2^{l+2} - 1) \frac{B_{l+2}}{l+2},$$

where B_{l+2} is the corresponding Bernoulli number.

b) If we define $\chi(M_1)$ to be 0, then the exponential generating function of numbers $\chi(M_{2l+1})$ is equal to $-\tanh^2(2z)$, i.e.

$$-\tanh^2(2z) = \sum_{l \geq 0} \chi(M_{2l+1}) \frac{z^l}{l!}.$$

Proof. Denote the number of ascents in a permutation π by $p(\pi)$. Let $\psi(n) = \sum_{m=0}^n (-1)^m \langle n \rangle_m$, then formula (7.56) in [4] implies that

$$(4) \quad 1 + \tanh z = \sum_{n \geq 0} \psi(n) \frac{z^n}{n!}.$$

Using Proposition 4, one can prove that the Euler characteristic $\chi(M_{2l+1})$ is equal to

$$\chi(M_{2l+1}) = 2^l \sum_{j=1}^{l-1} \binom{l}{j} \sum_{\pi_1 \in S_j, \pi_2 \in S_{l-j}} (-1)^{p(\pi_1) + p(\pi_2) + 1}.$$

This huge expression can be rewritten in terms of $\psi(n)$ in the following way.

$$\chi(M_{2l+1}) = -2^l \sum_{j=1}^{l-1} \binom{l}{j} \left(\sum_{\pi_1 \in S_j} (-1)^{p(\pi_1)} \right) \left(\sum_{\pi_2 \in S_{l-j}} (-1)^{p(\pi_2)} \right) = -2^l \sum_{j=1}^{l-1} \binom{l}{j} \psi(j) \psi(l-j).$$

This identity and the identity (4) imply b). Using the expansion of $\tanh z$ and the formula $\tanh' z = 1 - \tanh^2 z$, one obtains the formula (3) from a). \square

3. CONCLUSION

We obtained formula (3) for the Euler characteristic of the isospectral variety M_k of zero-diagonal real Jacobi $k \times k$ -matrices for odd k . This formula shows that the topology of M_k is quite complicated. For example, one can see from this formula that the variety M_5 is a compact surface of genus 5. It could seem quite surprising because this variety is defined by simple equations

$$c_1^2 + c_2^2 + c_3^2 + c_4^2 = k_1, \quad c_1^2 c_3^2 + c_1^2 c_4^2 + c_2^2 c_4^2 = k_2$$

in the space \mathbb{R}^4 of variables c_1, \dots, c_4 . It is very interesting to obtain the Betti numbers for M_k . The answer is expected to include non-trivial combinatorics.

It is interesting to remark that the Euler characteristics of isospectral varieties of Jacobi matrices (1) and zero-diagonal Jacobi matrices (3) are related by a simple formula

$$\chi(J_{l+1}) = (-1)^l 2^l \chi(M_{2l+1}).$$

It could be interesting to explain this fact.

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